A

New Method

OF

CURING

All Sorts of

FEVERS,

Without taking any thing by the Mouth.

Being a New Prescription for giving the Bark in Clyster.

Whereby all the Inconveniencies of administring it in any other Form are avoided, and a more speedy, certain Cure is obtained. Writ by *A. Helvet*, M.D.

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TO THE KING.

THE new Use I have discovered of the Bark, to cure infallibly all sorts of Fevers, without taking any thing by

the Mouth, has been ap-
proved of by your Ma-
jesty, with a Goodness
so obliging, when I had
the Honour to present it,
that I should have all the
reason in the world to
believe, the Publick would
give it a no less favour-
able Reception, if I
offer it my self. But,
Sir, after what man-
ner will it not be re-
ceived by all your Sub-
jects,

jects, when they know 'tis Your Majesty, that has been graciously pleased to impart this Discovery, thro the Paternal Care which Your Royal Goodness is pleased to take of their Health? Yes, Sir, 'tis this extreme Goodness, that after having made Your Majesty condescend to enquire into the particular Wants of the Sick,

which are some of those that have the Happiness to serve in Your Household, and which Your Majesty has done me the Honour to recommend to my Care, oblig'd Your Majesty thereupon to command me to publish my Remedy; to the intent, that no person in Your Kingdom might be deprived of the Advantage of making use of it.

KING.

I obey, Sir, not only with the most humble Respect, and the most profound Submission, which I owe to the Commands of my King, but also with a particular Satisfaction and Joy, that I have been able to enrich, and bring the Art of Physick to perfection for the good of France, *which your Heroick Vertues have ad-*

advanced so far above the rest of the Nations of the World; and which is my true Country, since it has pleased Your Majesty in Naturalizing me, to honour me with the quality of one of Your Majesties Subjects. But at the same time, Sir, I take the Liberty which Your Majesty has given me, to put under the Protection

tection of Your August Name, this which I have published to the World; it being Justice, that after the singular Grace Your Majesty did me, (when I had the Honor to present my Specifick against the Dysentery) in granting me the power to have Laboratories throughout the whole Kingdom, all the Fruits

of

of my future Labours ſhould be devoted, as of Right belonging to Your Majeſty, and ſhould ſerve me as a means to teſtify a lively and hearty Acknowledgment of Your Majeſtys Favours, and my ardent Zeal to ſacrifice to Your Service during my whole Life, with an entire Devotion, all that my mean Capacity

pacity and weak Endeavours are capable of.

I am,

Sir,

Your Majesties most Humble and most Obedient Servant and Subject,

A. Helvetius, M. D.

ERRATA.

PAge 21. for *Bezoar Stone*, read *Bezoard Animal.*

A

New Method

Of Curing all Sorts of

FEVERS.

OF all the Febrifuges yet known to the World, without doubt the Bark muſt be allowed to be the beſt. It's what all of our faculty grant; I have particularly ſtudied the point, with all the care and exactneſs poſ-

ſible, and am thoroughly convinc'd of its excellency. 'Tis true, from the manner hitherto obſerved in giving it, many inconveniences ariſe; 'tis this has put me upon the ſearch after ſome better way, by which, we might be exempt from the ill circumſtances, and enjoy only the good of this wonderful Remedy.

Without diſpute, many Phyſicians before me, have endeavour'd the ſame; which is the reaſon, that within theſe thirty or forty years laſt paſt, you have ſeen ſo many different preparations of the Bark, which are every day in uſe all over *Europe*.

Some give it in Infuſion; others in Subſtance; there are others

others that make a Tincture of it; ſome prepare it in Syrup; others order it in an Extract; and in a word, they diſguiſe it in an hundred different forms. But after all that, they are not yet arrived to that method of preſcribing it, ſo as the Patient may have no reaſon to be diſſatisfyed.

For in truth, after taking it, one complains of an intolerable weight and pain in his Stomach: another, that there is a diſturbance in his Breaſt; a third, that he feels an extraordinary heat, another that he is ſcorcht up by it. In fine, we ſee ſome every day, tho cured by its means, yet reſolve never to make uſe of it any more; whether or no, the Bark it ſelf

is the cauſe of their complaint, or rather the management of themſelves in the taking of it, that produces thoſe ill effects, may be a queſtion; for conſidering how often 'tis to be repeated, and with what caution, 'tis no difficult matter for the Patient to tranſgreſs in ſome point or other.

I mention not the complaints generally made by the ſick, nor the inconveniences moſt known; beſides theſe particular ones which I am going to ſpeak of, *viz.* the Illneſs of Taſte, the Nauſeouſneſs and Bitterneſs which always attend it, if taken by the mouth, vary how you can in the manner of giving it; that which is ſo much the greater pain and trouble to the Patient,

ent, notwithstanding the greatest aversion after the first taking it, is the absolute necessity of repeating it every day, sometimes for the space of six weeks or more, and after all, in case of relapse, the vexation of being forc'd to begin all again.

It was upon weighing seriously these disagreeable circumstances, which attend the Remedy, that I thought upon the discovery of a more proper way of giving it, that the Patient might receive the benefit of it without the pain.

The way is only by giving it in Clyster.

For that, you must take one ounce of the best Bark pulveriz'd, and mix it well in a pint of warm water without putting any thing to't besides. In

In intermitting Fevers this Clyſter ought to be given juſt after the fit, and to be repeated three times a day till the Patient is thoroughly well; which won't be long firſt, for 'tis extraordinary if another fit returns, very rare if two; and I never ſaw a third.

After the cure the perſon muſt take care to continue the ſame Clyſters for the ſpace of twelve days, *viz.* the firſt ſix days one in the morning and another in the evening; the ſix laſt days one in the morning only.

As the chief and neceſſary point in the matter, is to hold the Clyſter in as long as poſſibly may be, and conſidering there are a great many perſons that

that can do that but a very little while, for ſuch you muſt add to the Powder half an ounce of the Syrup of White Poppies, which will eaſily make it ſtay without pain.

In continual Fevers, the Clyſter muſt be made of a ſtrong decoction of the Bark with ſimple water, with which decoction you ſhall alſo mix one ounce of the Powder. And the Syrup of White Poppies ſhall be uſed upon occaſion as before.

This Clyſter muſt be given upon the declining of the Paroxyſme; but if there be any thing of a Paroxyſme, you muſt give it when the Fever is violent.

Instead of giving it as you do in intermitting Fevers three times a day, in this you must give it every fourth hour; till the Patient has lost his Fever.

After he is well, you must remember to continue still the same Clyster for twelve days, in the same order as before, that is to say, the first six days twice a day, the other six but once only.

This Remedy is proper for sorts of persons of any age sex, allowing only for the ence of the dose.

Infants that suck, and till re four years of age, the of powder must be two hms. From the age of four en the dose three drachms.

From

From ten to fifteen half an ounce ; from fifteen to twenty ſix drachms ; from twenty to ſixty you muſt give the whole doſe of an ounce ; the ſame to Women with Child ; for the Remedy has its effect without cauſing the leaſt diſturbance.

Nevertheleſs, perſons of a very weak conſtitution, whoſe Fibres are very delicate, ſhall take but half a Doſe, *viz.* half an ounce.

You muſt obſerve that thoſe that keep in the Clyſter but a little time, ought to continue the taking it much longer, that the frequent repetition may make amends, for the deficiency of every particular one, and by the number perform the cure. Which is to be underſtood,

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ORIGIN

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Instead of giving it as you do in intermitting Fevers three times a day, in this you must give it every fourth hour; till the Patient has lost his Fever.

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From

From ten to fifteen half an ounce; from fifteen to twenty six drachms; from twenty to sixty you must give the whole dose of an ounce; the same to Women with Child; for the Remedy has its effect without causing the least disturbance.

Nevertheless, persons of a very weak constitution, whose Fibres are very delicate, shall take but half a Dose, *viz.* half an ounce.

You must observe that those that keep in the Clyster but a little time, ought to continue the taking it much longer, that the frequent repetition may make amends, for the deficiency of every particular one, and by the number perform the cure. Which is to be understood,

ſtood, as well of thoſe that take the whole doſe, as of thoſe that take but part.

You muſt obſerve alſo, that for thoſe that find themſelves dozed, as generally moſt are in Malignant Fevers; you muſt make uſe of no Syrup of white Poppies, but endeavour to make 'em hold the Clyſter, as long as poſſible you can without it. On the contrary, you muſt obſerve in all Fevers accompanied with a looſneſs, that you ought never to fail mixing the half ounce of Syrup of white Poppies in the Clyſter.

In fine, you muſt obſerve that in all complicated Diſtempers, as defluctions upon the Lungs, *Deliriums Pluriſies*, all ſorts of wounds, and the like, this

this remedy is always given with ſucceſs, and never fails to take off the Fever, leaving all things in a better condition to be the more eaſily cured.

There is but one thing which can accompany a Fever, wherein you muſt deny your ſelf the uſe of the Bark, and that is, in the extraordinary tenſions of the Abdomen.

I have one thing more to give caution of, which is, as there are a great many that cannot keep in a Clyſter, ſo there are a great many that don't give it back again when taken, and ſo feel themſelves inflated.

For ſuch I think it convenient to take a purgative Clyſter towards night for two days, which will ſoon carry off the other;

other; upon which account it would not be amiss to inform the Patients that these Clysters have nothing of a purging quality, neither are given for that intent; that they may not be frighted and disturb'd, as a great many are, unless they see a large evacuation of Choler and other humors, as is usual from ordinary Clysters.

As for management of the Diet, I shall prescribe nothing extraordinary. Let the Patient live upon Broths as long as the Fever continues; after that let him eat sparingly without overcharging his stomach, and avoid every thing that's hard of digestion. During the Fever let the Patient drink Barley Broth, made palataable as he shall think

think fit. Every one knows very well, that the root of Scorzoner with Hartshorn is of great use in Malignant Fevers; that the root of Sorrel, Agrimony, Succory, Dogs Grass are used for refreshment; that Marshmallows, Liquorice, Sebesten, Jujubes, Narbone Honey, are very good pectorals.

When the Fever's gone, I am not for denying a moderate use of Wine to those that desire it; for I take it to be one of the best maxims in Physick, to satisfy the Patient upon all occasions as far as you can.

'Tis according to this maxim, that if I find any at the first beginning of their Fever, unwilling to make use of the Bark, either in Clyster, or by the Mouth,

I am not againſt it; ſo far from it, that I ſhould think 'em very much in the right, to endeavour firſt by a little Bleeding and Purging to recover their health; which oftentimes has ſucceſs. For that intent I'll give 'em this excellent Purgative. In half a pint of water boil one ounce of Tamarinds, two drachms of ſalt Polychreſte, one ounce of purified Caſſia, one ounce and an half of Manna, a little Cinnamon, and the White of an Egg beaten.

After you have boil'd it altogether ſeven or eight turns, ſqueeze into it a little juice of Citron, then let it cool, and ſtrain it through a cloath for uſe; three hours after you have taken it, drink a good diſh of broth.

Thoſe

Thoſe that have a mind to add, or diminiſh, or alter any thing in this Receipt, may do it if they pleaſe; and provided they obſerve the manner I have ſet before them, they'll never fail of a very agreeable Medicine.

If there be any likewiſe that have an inclination to vomiting, and there be a ſufficient indication for a vomit, as is in all Fevers where there is a reaching, which by that means goes off, without any other remedy; yet I would willingly give 'em a preparation, which is the beſt and eaſieſt that can be taken for that purpoſe.

Take of purified Nitre and crude Antimony each one pound, beat 'em into a very fine Powder

and ſearce it ; put a Crucible upon freſh coals , and when 'tis red hot, throw in this powder by little ſpoonfuls, and let it make a detonation, leave it in fuſion for one half hour ; after that let the fire go out, and the Crucible grow cold, then break it to take out the vitrified matter, and reduce it again into a ſubtle powder ; then add to it double its weight of Cremor Tartar alſo pulveriz'd, mix it all together and ſearce it; throw it in by little and little into a ſufficient quantity of boiling water, to make a diſſolution of the ſalt this powder contains : filtre the water through Cap-paper, after that evaporate it till no moiſture's left, and you'll have a ſalt, without diſpute, the beſt of all Emeticks. The

The Doſe is from eight grains to twelve.

The manner of taking it is to warm a Glaſs of Wine, and pour a little out into a ſpoon where you have put the powder, and ſwallow it down; then put a little more warm Wine into the ſpoon, and drink down that, and leave none of the powder behind, then drink off the remains of the Glaſs.

The Patient will have an inclination to vomit a quarter or half an hour after: Aſſoon as he has vomited once, let him drink a large glaſs of warm water, that it may operate the more eaſily, and repeat it three or four times during the operation. Three hours after he has taken the powder you may give

him ſome broath, the remaining part of the day let him live temperately.

It is not the ſame thing with Cordials, as with Catharticks and Emeticks, for I not only approve of their uſe in Fevers, if the Patients deſire it before the Bark is given; but I adviſe in the time of taking their Clyſters, that they neglect not the uſe of 'em; not that they are abſolutely neceſſary for the cure, but becauſe they are of wonderful efficacy for ſtrengthning and keeping up a good heart, driving off its heavineſs, and preventing diſorders in the head.

For a Cordial I would have 'em take in intermitting Fevers, one ounce of Cinnamon water, two ounces of Borrage water,

as

as many of Wallnut water, the ſame quantity of Balm water, two drachms of the confection of Alchermes, one ounce and an half of Syrup of Lemons, or Pomegranate, mix 'em all together, and drop in ſome drops of Spirit of Sulphur, to give it an agreeable acidity.

It has an extraordinary pleaſant taſte. Let 'em take one or two ſpoonfuls every hour.

Thoſe that have a vomiting or looſeneſs with an intermitting Fever, let 'em make uſe of this for their Cordial; take of Plantain and Knotgraſs water each four ounces, Diaphoretick Mineral, and Hartſhorn prepar'd each two ſcruples, Confection of Hyacinth 2 drachms, Syrup of Diacodium, and Syrup

of

of Quinces each one ounce, mix 'em all together, and take of it every hour as before.

In Fevers continual and malignant, I would accordingly advise a Cordial Julep to purify the blood, and resist the malignity, by causing a gentle perspiration; let it be this; take one ounce of Treacle water, two ounces of Scorzoneer water, *Carduus Benedictus* and Scabious water the same quantity each, twenty grains of powder of Vipers, two scruples of Bezoard Mineral, half a drachm of *Venice* Treacle, one drachm of the Confection of Hyacinth, the same quantity of Alchermes, one ounce of the Syrup of Cloves; mix it all together as before.

These

These sorts of Cordial Juleps cannot fail of good success; those that instead of the powder of Vipers, had rather make use of its Volatile Salt, and Bezoar Stone, if they can get it, may put in ten or twelve grains of each, if the Fever be very malignant.

'Tis thus providing against the troublesome accidents that usually attend the most dangerous and malignant Fevers, and the Bark taken in Clyster, which has nothing more to do but to take off the ferment of the Fever, will do it so easily, that it will be a pleasant surprize to the Patient, and will give satisfaction to the world of its usefulness in Clysters, which we here treat of.

I think by this manner of giving the Bark, I have avoided all the inconveniencies which have hitherto accompanied it in the ordinary method of taking it.

It's plain, the Patients cannot complain of the bitter taſte, becauſe they do not take it by the mouth.

It's alſo evident, there will be no more a weight felt in the ſtomach, becauſe it is not received there.

As to the heat, it's certain the groſſer parts of the Bark, which are the ſole cauſe of it, ſtay in the body no longer than 'tis juſt requiſite for the natural heat to digeſt it, and extract the volative and wholeſom parts, the remaining dregs being ſoon carried off, without taking ſo long a courſe

a courſe as it neceſſarily muſt, if taken by the mouth; it muſt of neceſſity have a very good effect upon the body, which otherwiſe would be incommoded with that noxious and uneaſy weight which is the cauſe of thoſe heats ſo much complained of.

There are only thoſe Patients that are troubled with the Piles, that can ſuffer any pain in giving back the Clyſter, the powder as it paſſes fretting the part; ſo I adviſe 'em to diminiſh the doſe, and put but half an ounce of the powder, or rather no powder at all, but take a ſtrong decoction of the Bark, which will cauſe no pain at all, and at the ſame time perform the cure as well; only with this difference, that

that 'twill coſt the more, becauſe you muſt uſe a larger quantity of the Bark; which I remark here ſo much the more willingly, becauſe this advice may be ſerviceable to all ſorts of People, that for what reaſon ſo ever, ſhall think fit rather to make uſe of a ſtrong decoction than of the Powder it ſelf: tho to ſpeak the truth, except for ſo important a reaſon as that of the Piles, I ſhould always give the Bark in ſubſtance the preference; I can affirm that within theſe three years, ſince I firſt made the diſcovery of the manner of giving it, I have made uſe of it in the cure of above two thouſand Patients, of every Age and Sex, who never perceived any in-

con-

convenience, notwithſtanding the great number of Clyſters they have taken: and ſome have taken a great many more than others, by reaſon of the relapſes they have had from the extraordinary malignity and ſtubbornneſs of their Fevers.

I don't queſtion but that this remedy will find ſo good a reception, that the more 'tis known to the Phyſicians, the more 'twill be eſteem'd by 'em; and I dare ſay the Patients will own themſelves obliged to me, for having firſt diſcovered the way to the moſt convenient, eaſie, and certain cure, that has been hitherto in practice: for who is not ſenſible, that abundance of ſick have died becauſe they have

not been able to get down the Bark? And conſidering there are many that have an invincible antipathy to the taking of other Drugs which would be for their health, this manner of giving by Clyſter, what they refuſe to take by Mouth, will be of more general uſe than it appear'd to be at firſt; and perhaps one day or other ſome will acknowledge that I have in ſome meaſure contributed towards the perfection of Phyſick. I have had the experience of it in my remedies againſt a dyſentery; having met with many Patients, whoſe tenderneſs of conſtitution has put me to a great deal of trouble, in giving my ſpecifick by Mouth, by reaſon of the vomiting it cauſes

an

and I have happily ſucceeded by uſing it in Clyſter.

I have alſo communicated the manner of giving this to *M.* the firſt Phyſician, who did me the honour to approve of it, as well as that of the Bark, and every one knows of what an authority his approbation is.

As to what I ſaid, relating to the quickneſs of the cure, which is perfectly and much ſooner perform'd this way, than by taking the Bark by the Mouth; the reaſon of it is very plain.

Firſt they give it in a much larger quantity by Clyſter, than can be given by Mouth.

In the ſecond place, they give it always in ſubſtance, and conſequently it muſt have the better effect.

Thirdly, Its ſubtle parts which act only upon the ferment of the Fever, and make its ebullition to ceaſe, get very eaſily into the maſs of Blood by the mouths of thoſe numerous veſſels wich center in the inteſtin's: even ſo broths given in Clyſters paſs into the blood with the ſame eaſe, for the nouriſhment of the ſick; as alſo we ſee Tobacco Clyſters carry their volatile parts with a wonderful quickneſs, by means of the Circulation even to the Stomach, and ſo cauſe a vomiting.

In fine, experience gives a perfect confirmation of the ſpeedineſs and certainty of of this way of curing; for in all the Fevers, where-ever I made

made uſe of this remedy, the moſt obſtinate could never hold out beyond two fits. And if it be neceſſary to produce inſtances of thoſe that are well known to the world, the ſick which were put under my care at *Verſails*, by the command of the King, are authentick and undeniable teſtimonies.

I preſent you with all their Names, Qualities, Diſtempers and their Symptoms.

The Lady Abbeſs of the Monaſtery of *Charity*, relapſed into a double tertian continual Fever, with a great pain in her head, as alſo delirious at the return of the fit.

Mr. *Huraut*, one of the Kings Guards, aged thirty years, taken with a double tertian, ac-

companied with diſorders in the head, and intolerable pains in the back; it began with a cold fit, which laſted twelve hours at leaſt, and went off in a great ſweat, which weakened him extremely.

Mr. *Gueri*, another of the Kings Guards, forty eight years of age, that had been ſeiz'd fifteen days before, with a double tertian continual Fever, together with an extreme pain in his head, and very delirious.

Mr. *Varenne*, of the Kings Guards, forty five years old, that lay ſick ten days of a double tertian; its mildeſt Symptomes were an oppreſſion of the lungs, reſtleſneſs and great pains of the head.

Mr.

Mr. *Caſe*, another of the Kings Guards, aged thirty five years, that had been ſick twelve days of a double tertian, and by a defluction upon the lungs in great danger of his life.

One *Langlois*, Groom of the great Stables, ſeven and twenty years of age, that had a continual Fever for ſeven days with a paroxyſm, nauſeouſneſs, vomiting and Phrenſie.

One *Chiſtal*, Poſtilion to Mr. the Abbot of *la Roche*, twenty years of age, ſeiz'd with a Tertian five days before; the fit laſted the ſpace of twelve hours, during which time he ſtrained very much to vomit, was all in a fire and very near being delirious.

One *Jenot*, Under-Gardener in the *Trianon*, aged twenty ſix years, ſick of a double Tertian, continual Fever, without ſleep and delirious.

One *Creſpin*, an Under-Clerk in the Office at my Lord Duke of *Burgundy*'s, eighteen years of age, that had been for ſix days in a continual Fever, with periodick vomitings, pains at the heart, and fainting fits.

One *Valere*, a *Switzer*, belonging to the Appartments, aged thirty four years, tormented twenty days with a Tertian; the fit laſted twenty four hours: and after that he was taken with exceſſive vomitings, and an intolerable pain of the head.

One *Saint Germain*, Groom of the great Stables, thirty years of age, that lay ſick for twenty ſix days of a continual Fever, delirious, always toſſing and turning.

All theſe Patients, to whom I have given my remedy out of Charity, by Mr. *Regnault* Maſter Apothecary at *Paris*, who for that intent was conſtantly with 'em during their ſickneſs, were cured without any relapſe, except two, whoſe Fever returned, whom I was forc'd to begin again withal.

Alſo the Son of Mr. *Simon*, the King's Coachman in the little Stables, ſixteen years of age, after he had had a double tertian twenty days.

A *Valet de Chambre* of Mr. *Cantin*, ſick of a Tertian.

Mr. *Lapierre*, *Valet de Chambre* to an Officer of the Kings Wardrobe, who had a double Tertian for fifteen days, and all with the ſame dangerous accidents, as the others we juſt now ſpoke of.

'Tis not worth while to produce any more inſtances: I could eaſily write a volume of them, but there are ſo many already, that have cured themſelves by this method, ſince the King has made it publick, that they ſpeak ſufficiently for me, without any further enlargement.

From what I have ſaid, it ought not to be concluded, that by the means of this diſcovery,

covery, I pretend to make a man immortal: but what is evident from it is, that abundance of accidents may be prevented, which otherwiſe happen in a tedious Fever, and we may eaſily ſee the error of bleeding, which not only prolongs the diſtemper, but oftentimes is the cauſe of many a Patients Death. Not that I obſtinately and without reaſon am againſt once or twice bleeding, or thrice upon occaſion, where we ſee a great plethory; neither am I againſt bleeding in the foot, when we are afraid the Patient will be delirious. I have nothing to ſay againſt it, neither can I perceive, that it will hinder the effect of any other remedy, the Phyſicians

ſhall

ſhall think ſufficiently indicated: but I cannot bear that ſo great a quantity of blood ſhould be taken away, which is only preſcribed by cuſtom, and by which a Patient is exhauſted, for a Fever, which may be cured in three or four days at moſt, without the loſs of one drop.

As to what remains, I could wiſh that the diſcovery of this manner of giving the Bark, was as kindly and generally received, as it would be of general advantage to the whole world, and I ſhould think my ſelf too well recompenced for the pains I have been at, for ſo long time before I could arrive to it, and for the continual labour and care I have taken

ken for these three years to examine into it, to be thoroughly convinc'd of those advantages, which appear'd to me at first: If I could communicate the fruits of my labour, without raising the envy and malice of a certain sort of Men, that dishonour the Profession, and deserve not the name of Physicians. But as a man ought not to be discouraged from doing good, by the jealousi and mean spirit of those that approve of nothing, but what they do themselves; so I shall always chearfully employ my self as long as I live, in the search after something that may be profitable to Mankind, either in preserving their Health or curing their distempers. And

in the mean time, I can ſo far vouch for the infallibility of what I now preſent to the world, that I durſt ſay, you'll never fail curing any Fever, continual or intermitting, provided you follow exactly my Method.

There is but one caſe where the Bark, given after this manner, fails of taking off the Fever; and that is when there is an Impoſthume in the body. Therefore you ought to look upon it as a very ill ſign, if the Fever cannot be ſtopt. In any other caſe beſides this you may aſſure your ſelf of ſucceſs.

I thought to have finiſh'd my writing here, and to have added nothing more to it, but perceiv'd this paſſion of envy which

which I have already mention'd; and which I imagin'd might have ended only in denying to these Clysters, an approbation which they stood in no need of. This malice ran so high, that they scrupled not to raise lyes, to take away the reputation of this remedy: Not contented to deprive me of the the advantage of discovering so good a thing, but also endeavouring to rob the publick of what might be useful to it from my discovery; for they spread it abroad, wherever they could gain hearing, that Clysters of the Bark were the cause of Ulcers in some; in others of Imposthumes in the Intestines, in others Fistula's, Abortions to Women with Child, and a

thouſand the like Diſorders.

To confute ſo groſs a Calumny, I could eaſily bring Arguments which cannot be anſwered. As for example, if it be true that the Bark ſwallowed down in ſubſtance, produces no other ill effects than thoſe I have already remarkt, how comes it to paſs, that when 'tis taken in Clyſter there ſhould happen ſuch terrible accidents, when at the ſame time it does not ſtay in any of the delicate parts of the Body, as it does when 'tis taken by the mouth.

There's no Phyſician but what knows, that an Emetick taken by the mouth is a very powerful remedy, and yet at the ſame time, when treble the

doſe

doſe of the ſame Remedy is given in Clyſter, it has but a moderate operation; which plainly proves, that the violence of the remedy is beyond all compariſon much leſs when 'tis given in a Clyſter, than when 'tis taken by the Mouth.

Beſides, make an Analyſis of all the parts of the Bark, you'll find none of it cauſe the leaſt pain or diſturbance in the Inteſtines.

But I am willing to ſhew theſe ignorant Detractors, that I can produce ſomething more convincing and ſtronger than argument; I mean matter of fact, examples, experiences both of young Children, and Women with Child; for if it was true, that theſe troubleſom accidents did ariſe from the

uſe of theſe Clyſters, without doubt it would be moſt ſevere with little Infants, that are ſo tender and weak; and if they cauſe Abortion, the Women big with Child that have taken 'em, have reaſon to know ſomething of it; and all theſe perſons that I am going to inſtance, had not recovered their perfect health, as they did, by the uſe of 'em.

Madamoiſelle *du Chatel*, Granddaughter of Monſieur Mareſchal *de Bellefond*, 18 months old, had a Fever, and was perfectly recovered by twelve Clyſters.

The Sons of the Marquis of *St. Germain Beaupre*, one eight years of age, ſeiz'd with a double Tertian and Malignant Fever with Convulſi-

ons;

ons; the other twelve years old, that had a double Tertian, whose fit lasted for eighteen hours; each of 'em took twenty five, or thirty Clysters, and both were perfectly cured.

The Son of the Marquis *de Novion*, three years of age, that had fits of a double Tertian, that held him for fifteen hours, was cured by these Clysters in a very few days.

The Son of Monsieur *Nicolai*, the first President, 20 months old, taken with a continual Fever, accompanied with a violent Colick, that made him cry out day and night; was also cured in a very little time.

The Son of the Marquis *de Lavergne*, twelve months old, seiz'd with a very strong

ſtrong double Tertian, together with a continual pain in his belly, and frequent dejections, was cured by twelve Clyſters.

The Daughter of Monſieur *de Beloy*, Farmer general, eighteen months old, reduced to the laſt extremity by a vaſt number of fits of a double Tertian, took about twenty Clyſters, and was perfectly well.

The Son of Mr. *Coipel*, Painter in ordinary to Monſieur, ſix months old, taken with a Tertian, together with a defluxion upon the lungs, was perfectly recovered by twenty Clyſters.

The Daughter of Monſieur *Beinval*, Maſter of the Horſe to Monſieur the Count *d'Auvergne*, three

three years of age, that had been seiz'd with a double Tertian a month before, whose fits were very tedious, took ten or twelve Clysters, and was perfectly cured.

The Daughter of Madam *de Gassien*, the Widow of Monsieur *de Gassien*, Councellor in the Parliament, eight years of age, taken with a continual Fever, with a Paroxysm accompanied with Colick pains and a looseness; took eighteen Clysters and was well.

The Daughter of Monsieur *de Logni* in *Platriere-street*, seven years of age, seiz'd with a malignant Fever, with violent Paroxysms every six hours, by the means of fifty Clysters was perfectly cured.

The

The Daughter of Monſieur *de Lamet*, Secretary to the King, five years of age, taken with a double Tertian, whoſe fit laſted eighteen hours, was cured with two and twenty Clyſters.

The Son of Monſieur *Colat*, Secretary to the King, three years of age, taken with a continual Fever, was recovered by eight Clyſters.

The Son of Monſieur *Bertrand*, Secretary to the King, two years and an half old, taken with a Dyſentery and continual Fever, was cured immediately of the Dyſentery by my Specifick, and afterwards took ſixteen Clyſters which took off the Fever. On which 'tis remarkable, that if there were any ill conſequence from theſe

theſe Clyſters, without doubt it would be ſeen in this caſe; for there is no perſon but what muſt know, that after a Dyſentery the inteſtines are very weak and feeble, and eaſily ſubject to any ill impreſſion; I mean in old and ſtrong bodies, and much more in young tender Infants.

The Son of Monſieur *Audiger*, Auditor of the Accounts, a Relation of Mr. *Hermand*, Phyſician, three years of age reduced to the laſt extremity, was ſet upon his Legs again by theſe Clyſters, contrary to the advice, and notwithſtanding the oppoſition of his Kinſman.

The Daughter of Monſieur *Huglas*, in *Bourdonnois-ſtreet*, aged ſeven years, who had been

been very much afflicted, and near death for many days, with a continual Fever and Defluxion upon the Lungs; was cured by this method alone. She took about thirty Clysters.

The Son of Mr. *Michalet*, Bookseller, eight years of age, that had been sick of a double Tertian six weeks, whose fit was very violent and tedious, took eighteen Clysters and was perfectly cured.

The Son of Mr. *Malet*, Mercer, in *Montmartre-street*, four years old, that had been many days afflicted with a continual Fever near death, was cured by sixteen Clysters.

The Daughter of one *Priou*, Coachman to the lately deceas'd Monsieur *Voisin*, Counsellor of State

State, five years of age, ſeiz'd with a malignant Fever, delirious, and having at the ſame time a defluxion upon the Lungs, given over, and upon the point of death, when I was ſent for, took forty Clyſters, and was perfectly cured.

As to Women with Child, Madam the Counteſs of *Flamanville*, ſeven months gone, was ſeiz'd with a double Tertian continual Fever; who after ſhe had taken the Bark all manner of ways by the Mouth, and the Fever ſtill grew worſe, and the Patient deſpaired of any relief; at laſt by my order took it in Clyſter; which gave her life again, and by that means ſhe went her time out, and was ſafely brought to bed.

It is about two Months ſince, Monſieur *des Forges* the famous Man-Midwife, ſent for me to conſult about Madam *de Bellecour*, Wife of Monſieur *de Bellecour*, Pay-maſter of the Rents, a Lady of a very nice conſtitution; ſhe had been ſick for ſix weeks of a Tertian Ague and then a double Tertian; ſhe had taken the Bark a great while by the Mouth, which had brought it to ſome intermiſſion, but not perfectly cured it. I ſatisfied Monſieur *des Forges* of the eaſineſs and excellency of the Bark by Clyſter, he agreed to make uſe of it, and the Lady was perfectly cured by its means.

I have given you Inſtances over and above, for the ſatisfaction

faction of those whose interest it is, to inform themselves of the manner of giving the Bark in Clyster: should I endeavour to relate the like Cures I have perform'd I should never come to an end without abusing the patience of the Reader. I have only related this small number, because I thought my self obliged to give this proof to the Publick, since they endeavour to deceive the World, by their notorious Lies and scandalous Discourses, unworthy of Men of honour.

All those I have just now mentioned, are persons very well known to the World: any one may be easily satisfied from them, and all must acknowledge the worth and innocence

of a Remedy, which is of ſuch uſe, that thoſe that detract from it, may be aſhamed of their injuſtice, in ſtifling a Truth ſo beneficial to the health of Mankind.

Yet if there are Phyſicians ſtill of that malicious temper, I can vouch that there are alſo a great many at *Paris*, that have done me juſtice, and the honour to approve of theſe Clyſters, by preſcribing them to their Patients, and have accordingly found ſucceſs.

If any one has endeavour'd to make uſe of theſe Clyſters, and they have not anſwered expectation, it is without doubt either becauſe they did not underſtand thoroughly my way of giving them, or elſe becauſe they

they have not obſerved it. But I boldly defie any Man whatever, Phyſician or not, to bring any one that I have managed after this way of practice within theſe three years, that have had a Fiſtula, or any ſuch like diſaſter, which can be imputed to this Remedy. It is an eaſie matter to ſpeak againſt a thing, and ſuppoſe it to be falſe, but this is not ſufficient to gain belief, they ought to prove what they ſay.

All the world knows that I have preſcribed theſe Clyſters, to a great many Patients in the utmoſt extremity. A great many have recovered, and ſome have died, not from any ill effect of the remedy, but becauſe we muſt all dye, and when it

Pleaſes God to take us out of this world, all our endeavours are but vain.

I have already ſaid, that I do not pretend to make a man immortal by this method, neither do I oblige any man to it; I only publiſh it to diſcharge my duty, who ever pleaſes may make uſe of it. If the Cures it perform'd were not ſo ſpeedy, and there were a greater formality than the thing requires in the management of it, it would not be of ſo little repute.

However, if there be any, out of a ſtrong antipathy to the Bark, abſolutely refuſe to take it either in Clyſter or by the Mouth, if they'll do me the honour to come to me for relief,

lief, I'll give 'em remedies which ſhall be as innocent and effectual as the other.

The poor of all ſorts ſhall be kindly received whenever they come, throughout the whole year, *viz.* in the Summer time, from half an hour after five to half an hour after ſix; in the Winter from ſeven a Clock in the morning to eight: I ſhall take a great deal of care to hear and examine 'em, and will give 'em remedies *gratis*, not only for Fevers and the Dyſentery, but for all other Diſtempers, excepting none; which I thought my ſelf obliged to give notice of, that the fooliſh modeſty of ſome may be no hinderance to the cure of the Diſtemper they are aſhamed to own. The

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE KING.

LOuis, *by the Grace of God, King of* France *and* Navarre, *to our Beloved and Faithful Counſellors, Gentlemen of our Courts of Parliament, Maſter of the Ordinary*

Ordinary Requeſts of our Court, Provoſts, Bailiffs, Seneſchals, their Civil Lieutenants, and all other our Officers to whom it ſhall belong greeting. Our well beloved Adrien Helvetius *Doctor of Phyſick, has humbly ſhewn to us, that having diſcovered the manner of curing Fevers without taking any thing by the mouth, he might preſent it to us, and receive Orders from us to make it public, and accordingly might have it printed, under the Title of* A Method

thod of curing all ſorts of Fevers without taking any thing by the Mouth. *Which he being not in a capacity to do without our Letters of Permiſſion and Privilege requiſite for it, he has humbly petitioned us, that we would grant him them. For theſe Reaſons, being willing to treat the ſaid Mr.* Helvetius *kindly, conſidering the Services he does every day to the Public, and the Cures he has perform'd of moſt ſorts of Fevers by his New Method, as*

well

well in the Hoſpital of Ver-
" ſailles, *as elſewhere.*

We have given him Licence, and by theſe Preſents do give him Licence to print the ſaid Method by ſuch Bookſeller or Printer, in ſuch a Volume, Margent, Character, and as often as he ſhall think fit, during the ſpace of Ten Years next enſuing, to begin from the day the ſaid Method ſhall be finiſhed at the Preſs; to ſell and diſtribute it throughout our Kingdom, by ſuch Perſons as he ſhall adviſe with.

We

We prohibit all Bookſellers, and others, to print or cauſe to be printed, ſell or diſtribute the ſaid Book under any pretence whatſoever, either of a Foreign Impreſſion or otherwiſe. without the conſent of the ſaid Helvetius, *or thoſe that are in Commiſſion under him, upon pain of Confiſcation of the counterfeit Copies, two thouſand Livers mulct, and all coſts, damages and intereſts; upon condition that he ſhall put two Copies of it in our publick Library, one in our*

Cabinet of Books, at our Caſtle of Louvre, *and the other in that of our dearly beloved and faithful Chevalier, Commander of our orders, Mr.* Boucherat *Chancellour of* France; *as alſo that he takes care to print the ſaid Book upon good Paper, and in a fair Character, according to the orders of the Library and Printing; that the Impreſſion of it be in our Kingdom and not elſewhere, and that he cauſes theſe Preſents to be regiſtred in the Regiſtry, of the Company*

pany of the Merchant Book-sellers and Printers at Paris, *upon pain of these Presents being void & of none effect; the contents of which we command and enjoyn you, that the said* Helvetius *enjoy with all its rights fully and peaceably, ceasing and causing to cease all troubles and hinderances to the contrary. Our Will is that in putting at the beginning or end of the said Book the abstract of these Presents, they may be held authentick & duly signified, and that to*

the Copies, compared by one of our beloved and faithful Counsellors and Secretaries, credit may be given as to the Original. We command our first Apparitor or Sergeant upon this Summons to make for the execution of these Presents, all significations, & other acts of justice necessary, without demanding any other permission: For so is our Will and Pleasure. Given at Paris *the eighth day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Three, and in the Fifty*

First

First Year of our Reign. Sign'd by the King in Council. Boucher.

Registred in the Book of the Company of Booksellers and Printers of Paris, *the* 18*th of* November 1693. Sign'd by *Aubouyn* Recorder.

The first Impression finished the 2d of *January.* 1694.

This

This Impreſſion was juſt finiſh'd, when Monſieur *d' Rouviere*, very well known by his perſonal merit, as well as by his compoſition of Treacle, the fineſt now made; tranſmitted a Letter to me, which was writ to him by the learned Monſieur *Fovet*; which my Friends thought convenient I ſhould give an abſtract of here, that may be ſerviceable to the publick, as a teſtimony; which is ſo much the more conſiderable,

able, becauſe it came from a good hand, and was not ſought after. The abſtract runs thus word for word.

The

The Abstract of a Letter from Monsieur Fovet, *Physician to the King, Intendant of the Waters of* Vichi; *to Mr.* Rouviere *the King's Apothecary.*

Vichi *the* 30*th of* Novem. 1693.

——*If you see Monsieur* Helvetius *tell him, that I give him thanks, for his invention of the way of curing*

Fevers

Fevers by giving the Bark in Clyſter; for it never fails me, and before the Fever returns again I repeat it, or at leaſt cauſe it to be repeated, with very great ſucceſs. Poſterity will be very much obliged to him. The laſt cure I perform'd was upon a woman, ſeventy two years of age, who had a double Quartan with an unquenchable thirſt without ſleep; ſhe nauſeated every thing, and was exceſſive weak; all this ſucceeded a continual Fever ſhe had for 6 weeks

weeks; in a word, all the Family, with the Patient her ſelf, look't upon this cure as an enchantment. If he publiſhes any writing concerning it, whatever it coſts, pray, Sir, let me have it.

FINIS.

BOOKS sold by J. Knapton, *at the* Crown *in St.* Pauls *Church-yard*, 1694.

THE Memoirs of Monsieur *Pontis*, who served in the *French* Armies 56 Years, under *Hen.* IV. *Lewis* XIII. and *Lewis* XIV. Kings of *France.* Containing many remarkable Passages relating to the Court, the War, and the Government of those Princes, translated at the desire of the late Duke of *Ormond*, by *Charles Cotton*, Esq; and dedicated to his Grace, the present Duke.

Sir *W. Temples* Memoirs of what past in Christendom from the War in 1672. to the Peace concluded 1679. 2d edit.

Processus integri in morbis fere omnibus curandis a D. Tho. Sydenham conscripti, 12s.

Scriveners directions to a holy Life, *Oct.*

Dr. *Barrow* of Contentment, *Oct.*

A Translation of the Book of *Ecclesiastes* into *English* Verse with Notes.

Quadraenium Jacobi, or the History of the Reign of K. *James* II. from his coming to the Crown to his Desertion.

Plutarchs Lives, 5 vol.

——— Morals, 5 vol.

The Life of the Emperor *Theodosius*, done into *English* from the *French* of Monsieur *Flechier*, by *Fr. Manning*, Oct.

A learned Treatise of the situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; written in *French* by Monsieur *Huet*, and done into *English* by direction of Dr. *Gale*.

Coles English and *Latin* Dictionary, Oct.

Cambridge Phrases.

Scarrons Novels.

The Governour of *Cyprus*.

The Wanton Fryer.

Also Mr. *Drydens*, Mr. *Lees*, Mr. *Otways*, Mr. *Shadwells*, and all other sorts of Plays, either bound or single.

FINIS.

COLLEGE OF ON. BIBL.

Helvetius was an Hollander,
& young at the Time when
he first came to Paris. There was then
a Dysentery very rife, [illegible]
[A.D. 1686] for which he offerd
his Remedy: but he was hinderd
by the Faculty from proveing the
effects of it, till Lewis XIV gave
orders for its being tryed in the
City Hospitals, where it was found
so efficacious a Medicine, that the
King purchased ye Ry, & made
it publick. It was this.

℞ Pulv. rad. Ipecac. ℥ij
Mirobalan: citrin. — Rhabarb:
elect: ā ʒiij. Sem. Thalictri ʒij.
f. Pulv. s. a. Dos. ʒi circiter.
Operatur ἄνω καὶ κάτω.

See la Pharmacop: de Mons. Lemery.

℞ Cort. Peruv: subtilissime
pulv. ℥ij. coque in aq. font.
q.s. donec reddat ad ℔ss. Colatu-
ræ turbidæ adde Diascordii ℥ss.
Ol. anisi gtt. i. MS. f. Enema
Febrifug. D.D. Fullerii, de quo V.
plura in ejus Pharmac.